

KHARTOUM'S CAPTURE

Said to Have Been Taken by

Anglo-Egyptian Forces.

THE LOSSES REPORTED VERY HEAVY.

Kitchener Said to Have Lost 2,000; the Dervishes 8,000.

FORTS OF OMDURMAN DESTROYED.

Great Success Reported to Have Attended the Undertaking and No Casualties—Other Forts Along the Nile Demolished.

LONDON, September 3.—A report which has been confirmed in current news is that the Anglo-Egyptian forces have captured Khartoum. It is said that the loss of the Anglo-Egyptian army is 2,000 men, while that of the Dervishes is placed at 8,000.

LONDON, September 3, 11 P. M.—Up to a late hour this evening no confirmation of the report of the capture of Khartoum had been received at the Foreign Office or the War Office.

FORTS OF OMDURMAN DESTROYED. LONDON, September 3.—The Evening Telegraph in its 3 o'clock edition this afternoon publishes a brief dispatch, saying: "All the forts of Omdurman have been destroyed. Great success. No casualties."

The British War Office to-day received a dispatch from Nasser, on the Nile, saying that a gunboat had returned there and had reported that there were no casualties among the Anglo-Egyptian forces; that the right bank of the river had been cleared of all forts; that the fort of Tuti Island, opposite Omdurman had been demolished, and that the guns had been captured. The dispatch also said the howitzer practice of the Sirdar's force was excellent.

PROGRESS OF THE MARCH. The War Office later in the day received another dispatch from General Sir Herbert Kitchener, by way of Nasser. It was not dated, and read as follows: "Owing to the wet weather the lines have been broken and telegraphic communication has been interrupted. Am sending this to Nasser to be forwarded. The march has been very favorable. Practically none have fallen out of the ranks or been invalided."

"During the two days we have driven in the Dervish cavalry and small party-royan we marched to Wad El Obied, thence, after slight resistance, from Jabel tibi to Sayal, and thence to Surarat."

THE MEETING AT OMDURMAN. This morning we reached Eshik, a mile and a half south of Kerri, six miles from Omdurman. The mounted camel corps, with a horse battery, pushed forward to Korshaba, whereupon the entire Dervish force issued from Omdurman, and were clearly visible. I estimated his force at 35,000 men. They advanced at 11 A. M. as if to attack us, to meet what I supposed of our force in a good, open position, with a clear field of fire. The Khalifa's force had halted three miles westward of our position, and is now there at 5 P. M. Early this morning, according to orders, the gunboats advanced, towing a howitzer battery and harrows in support of the Arabs on the right bank. The howitzers took up a position opposite Omdurman, and the gunboats bombarded the forts. They have not returned, but their fire has partially demolished the dome over the Mahdi's tomb. All well."

THE VICTORY WAS COMPLETE. CAIRO, September 4, 2 A. M.—The following dispatch, dated yesterday (Saturday), has just been received from Nasser: "Early this morning the Dervishes made a most determined attack upon the Anglo-Egyptian forces, but after an hour's hard fighting we drove them in a body from the Khalifa's camp. They were then driven back to their tents, and were completely routed. The Khalifa fled during the forenoon, and is now being closely pursued by our cavalry. It is impossible now to give a complete list of the casualties. The British loss is estimated at about one hundred; the Egyptian loss is probably two hundred. Khari Neufeld was rescued unharmed."

Here Karl Neufeld, who is referred to in the foregoing dispatch from Cairo as rescued unharmed from the Dervishes, fell into the hands of the Mahdi's followers in the late spring or early summer of 1887. He was the last European male captive of importance remaining in the power of the Dervishes.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT. The Return of Confederate Flags to Be Considered. CINCINNATI, O., September 3.—As there was quite a number of arrivals to-day for the thirty-second national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which begins next Monday, the city was illuminated to-night as a sort of opening welcome.

While many changes will be proposed, it is estimated that the proposition to recommend to Congress the return of the Confederate flags will attract more attention than any other question. As Confederate veterans have been invited to participate in the encampment, and as they are prominently represented on the local committee, it is expected that much more favorable consideration will be given to this proposition than ever.

The ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps will take a prominent part in the agitation of this question.

GENERAL PANDO IN NEW YORK. He and His Wife Make the Trip from Havana on the Philadelphia. NEW YORK, September 3.—Among the passengers on board the Ward-Line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived to-day at quarantine, are General Luis

N. Pando, late commander of the Spanish forces at Manzanillo, and Mrs. Pando. The Philadelphia left Havana Wednesday morning and trip was without incident. She will remain in quarantine to-night, proceeding to her dock in Brooklyn, tomorrow. Captain Chambers, of the Philadelphia, admitted to a representative of the Associated Press that General Pando was aboard, but stated that the General would not be interviewed to-night.

It is understood that General Pando has come to New York to complete arrangements that have been making to transport the Spanish soldiers from Havana to Spain. When these arrangements have been concluded, the General, it is said, will sail for Spain.

DUNCAN'S DEFENCE.

His Explanation of the Affair at Bull Run Battle-Field.

To the Editor of the New York World: While in the hands of the military authorities I did not deem it proper or military to make any statement for the press, but now that I have been delivered to the civil authorities, I feel free to speak and deny the many false and malicious statements made against my name and character.

As to my connection with the desecration of the grave of the Confederate soldier "Duke," a court-martial, composed of a brigadier-general, four colonels, four majors, and four other officers, has already adjuded. Two of these officers are ex-Confederate soldiers.

Over sixty witnesses testified, and 500 pages of evidence were recorded, and what was the decision? That I took no part in these desecrations, that I was guilty of neglect of duty only because I did not arrest privates who were digging in the grave. My part in the court-martial by myself and borne out by other evidence, was as follows: On the morning of August 31st, while the Second Division was camped near Bull Run, I was out sketching, as is my custom when I have leisure. "While strolling about the battle-field I came upon a hole of men digging in a little hole about three inches deep and 2 feet across. I had already seen dozens of men all over the field searching for relics and not a few diggings, so I thought nothing of it. I stayed some 10 minutes, watching the digging and talking to another officer. Then I saw the bodies of soldiers thereabouts had been removed to Arlington and Manassas, and did not think much of the matter. However, I saw a hospital corps man there, and ordered him back to camp. He was the only man there when I supposed I had authority. The other men there were not under my command—not even of my regiment. As I am a surgeon, I have no command."

I started to go away, but stopped to think. I saw the bodies of soldiers thereabouts had been removed to Arlington and Manassas, and did not think much of the matter. However, I saw a hospital corps man there, and ordered him back to camp. He was the only man there when I supposed I had authority. The other men there were not under my command—not even of my regiment. As I am a surgeon, I have no command."

ORDERED THE MEN AWAY. I started to go away, but stopped to think. I saw the bodies of soldiers thereabouts had been removed to Arlington and Manassas, and did not think much of the matter. However, I saw a hospital corps man there, and ordered him back to camp. He was the only man there when I supposed I had authority. The other men there were not under my command—not even of my regiment. As I am a surgeon, I have no command."

THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE TO-DAY received a dispatch from Nasser, on the Nile, saying that a gunboat had returned there and had reported that there were no casualties among the Anglo-Egyptian forces; that the right bank of the river had been cleared of all forts; that the fort of Tuti Island, opposite Omdurman had been demolished, and that the guns had been captured. The dispatch also said the howitzer practice of the Sirdar's force was excellent.

PROGRESS OF THE MARCH. The War Office later in the day received another dispatch from General Sir Herbert Kitchener, by way of Nasser. It was not dated, and read as follows: "Owing to the wet weather the lines have been broken and telegraphic communication has been interrupted. Am sending this to Nasser to be forwarded. The march has been very favorable. Practically none have fallen out of the ranks or been invalided."

"During the two days we have driven in the Dervish cavalry and small party-royan we marched to Wad El Obied, thence, after slight resistance, from Jabel tibi to Sayal, and thence to Surarat."

THE MEETING AT OMDURMAN. This morning we reached Eshik, a mile and a half south of Kerri, six miles from Omdurman. The mounted camel corps, with a horse battery, pushed forward to Korshaba, whereupon the entire Dervish force issued from Omdurman, and were clearly visible. I estimated his force at 35,000 men. They advanced at 11 A. M. as if to attack us, to meet what I supposed of our force in a good, open position, with a clear field of fire. The Khalifa's force had halted three miles westward of our position, and is now there at 5 P. M. Early this morning, according to orders, the gunboats advanced, towing a howitzer battery and harrows in support of the Arabs on the right bank. The howitzers took up a position opposite Omdurman, and the gunboats bombarded the forts. They have not returned, but their fire has partially demolished the dome over the Mahdi's tomb. All well."

THE VICTORY WAS COMPLETE. CAIRO, September 4, 2 A. M.—The following dispatch, dated yesterday (Saturday), has just been received from Nasser: "Early this morning the Dervishes made a most determined attack upon the Anglo-Egyptian forces, but after an hour's hard fighting we drove them in a body from the Khalifa's camp. They were then driven back to their tents, and were completely routed. The Khalifa fled during the forenoon, and is now being closely pursued by our cavalry. It is impossible now to give a complete list of the casualties. The British loss is estimated at about one hundred; the Egyptian loss is probably two hundred. Khari Neufeld was rescued unharmed."

Here Karl Neufeld, who is referred to in the foregoing dispatch from Cairo as rescued unharmed from the Dervishes, fell into the hands of the Mahdi's followers in the late spring or early summer of 1887. He was the last European male captive of importance remaining in the power of the Dervishes.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT. The Return of Confederate Flags to Be Considered. CINCINNATI, O., September 3.—As there was quite a number of arrivals to-day for the thirty-second national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which begins next Monday, the city was illuminated to-night as a sort of opening welcome.

While many changes will be proposed, it is estimated that the proposition to recommend to Congress the return of the Confederate flags will attract more attention than any other question. As Confederate veterans have been invited to participate in the encampment, and as they are prominently represented on the local committee, it is expected that much more favorable consideration will be given to this proposition than ever.

The ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps will take a prominent part in the agitation of this question.

GENERAL PANDO IN NEW YORK. He and His Wife Make the Trip from Havana on the Philadelphia. NEW YORK, September 3.—Among the passengers on board the Ward-Line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived to-day at quarantine, are General Luis

DEATH IN THE CAMP.

Our Troops in Jacksonville Have

Much to Sadden Them.

THREE COMRADES HAVE GONE.

Privates Nash, Hedderly, and Haughton Pass Away.

A MOST LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.

One of the the Trio Lost His Life

from Injuries Received in a Friend-

ly Wrestling Match—A Splendid

Parade Beneath a Scorching Sun.

CAMP CURIA LIBRE, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., September 1.—(Special.)—Yesterday and to-day have proved fatal to the two Virginia regiments. There have been three deaths within the period mentioned.

In the Second Division Hospital last night at 10:45 o'clock Private A. P. Nash passed away, after a week's illness from malarial fever. An escort will be formed from Company C, Second Virginia (Harrisonburg), to which command the deceased was attached, to accompany the remains to his late home, in Wise county. The unfortunate young man was one of the very first to volunteer in his company, and was exceedingly popular with his comrades. His death is the first that has occurred in Captain Sullivan's command, and it has cast a gloom over the entire regiment.

PRIVATE HEDDERLY'S DEMISE. Another sad death occurred in the ranks of Company I, of the Fourth Virginia Regiment, from Franklin, Va. Private E. L. Hedderly, who has been ill at the Division Hospital for some time, died on the night of August 20th. His remains were taken to the undertaking establishment of Messrs. Clark & Burnes, where they were embalmed, after which they were accompanied to the depot by Company I, and taken to the late home of the deceased, in South Boston, Va., under escort of Private R. E. Williamson.

A LAMENTABLE AFFAIR. The most lamentable and unfortunate accident that has occurred in the Old Dominion regiments since their encampment here was the sudden death of Private Lafayette Haughton, of Norfolk, Va. The deceased, a member of Company A, Fourth Virginia Regiment (Norfolk), was engaged in a wrestling match with one of his comrades. He was thrown and instantly killed. The immediate cause of his death has not yet been ascertained, but the surgeons are at present making an examination, and will report to the commanding officer to-morrow.

A SPLENDID PARADE. The great parade yesterday was a big success. The sidewalks were literally packed with a seething mass of humanity. The march of the Virginia boys was a particularly trying one. For twelve miles they marched from camp, through the winding line of streets, and back again to their rural retreat within the woods. The sun was unmercifully hot, and the not the slightest breeze relieved the heat. But the troops forgot the heat, their tired limbs became rejuvenated, and their drooping spirits rose as the national colors were borne above them, and our well-dressed bands made mellow music with happy southern airs. General Lee and staff, forming a circle around the corps flag, presented a happy picture, and as the boys passed in review their lines were as straight as a die. Three cheers for Virginia could be heard on all sides, and as the band struck up "Dixie," the great throng fairly went mad.

REGIMENTAL FORMATIONS. The regiments were formed as follows, and were passed in review in column of platoons: Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, Signal Corps.

Third Division, commanded by Brigadier-General L. F. Hubbard—Fourth Illinois, First South Carolina, First Missouri, Third Nebraska, Major-General J. Warren, Kaiser commanding—First Texas, First Louisiana, First Alabama, Second Texas, Second Louisiana, Second Alabama, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, First Ohio.

THE POPULAR SECOND DIVISION. Then came the Second Division, which has been longest in Jacksonville, and for this reason more popular with the people. This division was commanded by Brigadier-General A. K. Arnold, and consisted of the following regiments: First North Carolina, Second New Jersey, Second Illinois, Second Virginia, Fourth Virginia, Forty-ninth Iowa, Fiftieth Iowa, Ninth Illinois. This latter brigade of the Second Division lacked the First Wisconsin, which was excused on account of illness, and was excused on account of illness.

The entire corps was clothed in nicely-fitting dark-blue flannel shirts and Khaki trousers. The trousers reminded one of the national colors of yellow floated from many houses, while joint flags of fine United States and Confederate flags were seen in the throng. The best of order was preserved throughout the entire parade, and the universal verdict was that it was the grandest military display ever witnessed in this section of the country.

And here I may pause to say a well-deserved compliment to our own boys for their perfect order and discipline. A particular pains to notice their lines, and can say without fear of contradiction that no straighter line nor more simultaneous execution of the manual was exhibited in the entire parade.

OVATION FOR BRYAN. A great ovation was given all along the line of march to Colonel William Jennings Bryan. He is certainly a favorite in Jacksonville.

Lieutenant S. M. Lawrence, Company G, Fourth Virginia Regiment (Suffolk), has returned from his leave of absence. He had hoped to return to camp, but he was disappointed. He, however, received a telegram this morning announcing that his resignation had been received, to take effect August 31st. His company will to-day recommend a successor.

Privates G. G. Parker and E. D. Charleston, of Company G, Fourth Virginia, have greatly recovered, and came up to-day from Pablo Beach to visit their company.

Private C. L. Paschall, of this company, left to-day on a ten days' furlough to visit his wife, who is ill at Greensboro', N. C.

Corporal J. W. Boykin and Private J. Adams to-day received honorable discharges from the service of the United States on account of physical disability, and will leave in a few days for their homes.

The bath-houses of the Fourth and Second Virginia regiments are about completed. The delay has been caused by a scarcity of water accommodation at "Camp Desolation."

Sergeant W. T. Johnson, Company F, Fourth Virginia (Suffolk), expects to leave to-day to spend a fortnight in Suffolk.

Corporal G. Ray Booker, Company C, Fourth (Hampton), left yesterday to spend ten days at home.

BREAK UP BIG CAMPS.

This is Now Shown to Be the

Policy of the Administration.

GET TROOPS TO HEALTHY POINTS.

Rumor That the Seventh Army Corps May Be Moved North.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Assistant-Secretary Allen to Inspect

the Fleet in Hampton Roads—

Postal Changes and Army Orders—

Virginia Personals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3.—(Special.)—Plans are being matured at the War Department to break up all the large volunteer camps, and distribute the troops in brigades and small divisions in healthy localities. This will probably involve the moving of the Seventh Army Corps, under command of Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, to some points North, not yet settled upon, until it is time for them to embark for Cuba. A rumor prevailed at the department to-day that a division of the Seventh Corps may possibly be sent to some healthy place in Virginia.

General Lee is very highly complimented on the remarkable sanitary condition of his corps by the officers of the War Department, and also on the thorough discipline and soldierly bearing of his men. An officer remarked to-day: "I guess that Fitz knows more about camp construction, policing, and the training of soldiers than most of our officers, and it is due to that fact that his record on these scores stands all."

INSPECT HAMPTON ROADS FLEET. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen, left to-day on the Sylph for Hampton Roads, where he will informally inspect the fleet now assembled there. He will probably have a conference with the Board of Naval Officers already there, and the vessels to be taken out of commission may be determined upon.

SALE OF TOBACCO BY FARMERS. Among the Treasury decisions recently issued is the following of interest to tobacco planters: Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., August 24, 1898.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, you are advised that the act of June 13, 1898, does not change the law previously existing relating to farmers or growers of tobacco. The farmer has a right to sell and deliver leaf-tobacco of his own raising in the original hogshead, case, or bale, or loose in the hand, but is not permitted to stem, twist, roll, plait, sweeten, cut, or grind, or otherwise re-duce the tobacco from its natural condition in which it was cured on the farm, and sell the same to consumers. The farmer cannot employ an agent to travel from place to place and sell and deliver his tobacco, but he may himself sell and deliver the tobacco in any quantity. If the tobacco is sold of sample by an agent, it must be delivered by the farmer or grower directly to the purchaser.

There is no special tax imposed upon the farmer or grower for selling tobacco of his own growth and raising. Nor is he required to qualify as a dealer in leaf-tobacco in order to dispose of his crop. Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.

T. M. Ryan Tobacco Company, Martin, Tenn.

BURIAL OF YOUNG MAUPIN. The body of young Socrates Maupin, of Company G, First District Volunteer Regiment, who died with fever about two weeks ago, at Santiago, was laid to rest in Arlington Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Young Maupin was the son of Mr. W. C. Maupin, formerly of Bedford county, Va., but who has been in Washington several years, connected with the government. Two of Mr. Maupin's boys enlisted in the First District Regiment, and one, Socrates, who would have been Cuba without his brother's remains, and he succeeded in bringing them home, having arrived last Wednesday. A large number of friends of the deceased attended the funeral services. The body was taken to the Arlington Cemetery, where it was laid to rest. The Second will be retained in the service, and perhaps the Third.

Star service changes have been made in North Carolina as follows: Clinton to Clinton—From September 5, 1898, change service so as to supply Blake, one way only, between Boone and Clinton, increasing distance equal to 50 miles and back.

Shallotte, N. C., to Little River, S. C.—From September 5, 1898, increase service to three times a week between Shallotte and Calabash, 117 1/2 miles.

Roanoke's Mill to Pineland—From September 1, 1898, change service so as to deliver at Crayford, omitting Pineland (a), without change in distance.

Albemarle to Troy—From August 27, 1898, change service so as to supply Dowd, without change in distance.

Cane River to Cane River—From September 1, 1898, change service so as to supply Beeloo at the site authorized August 24, 1898, between Higgins and Wilshire, one way only, increasing distance equal to 120 miles and back.

Among the fourth-class postmasters commissioned September 3 are the following: Mary C. Le Duc, Tyrone, N. C.; Frank C. Grove, Stephensville, Va.; Beattie Caldwell, Caldwell Institute, N. C.; William P. Hutton, Climax, N. C.; Theo-

will maintain her present cabinet. THE HAGUE, September 3.—Queen Wilhelmina will retain the present cabinet.

Evangelist Julius Wilkins will conduct services at the Council House all of this week, beginning Monday night, and continuing to Saturday night, inclusive.

MAY REDEAR DREYFUS.

A Revision of the Famous Case

Seems Very Probable.

IT CAUSES CAVIGNAC TO RESIGN.

The War Minister Seems the Only Cabinet Officer Opposing.

HE BELIEVES DREYFUS GUILTY.

The Most Powerful Influence Could

Not Shake His Determination to

Resign His Portfolio—The Populace

Greatly Stirred Up.

PARIS, September 3.—M. Cavaignac, Minister for War, has resigned, owing to a disagreement with his colleagues, who desire a revision of the Dreyfus case; thus a revision of the case seems assured. M. Cavaignac sent the following letter of resignation to M. Brisson, Premier and president of the Council: "I have the honor to send you and to beg you to transmit to the President of the republic, my resignation as Minister for War. There exists a disagreement between us which, being prolonged, would paralyze the government at a time when it most needs full unity of decision."

CONVINCED OF DREYFUS'S GUILT. "I remain convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and as determined as heretofore to combat a revision of the case. I do not intend to shirk the responsibilities of the present situation, but I cannot assume them without being in accord with the chief of the government, to which I have the honor to belong."

The Dreyfus agitation is not abating. The populace was again inflamed to-day by posters printed by the Sicle, with which the town has been plastered. They reproduced two letters which Dreyfus wrote to the Minister for War in 1894, and one which he wrote to his counsel, M. DeLange, in the same year, protesting his innocence, and denying that he had ever been guilty of indiscretion. The posters also call attention to the fact that Colonel Picquart wrote, on July 9th, affirming the falsity of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry's documents, and they demanded the arrest and imprisonment of Colonel Picquart.

WHY CAVIGNAC RESIGNED. These are the circumstances which led M. Cavaignac to resign: After the discovery of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry's forgery the government sought means to reassure the public. The question of revision was broached. Certain ministers believed the time had come to throw full light on every detail of the trial and conviction of Dreyfus, and to establish every responsibility. M. Cavaignac strongly objected to this, and he would resign. M. Brisson vainly endeavored to overcome his resistance, and later M. Surrien pointed out to M. Cavaignac that the revision would be purely judicial. M. Cavaignac replied that he would resign. After M. Cavaignac's departure a conference was held at the ministry of the Interior between M. Brisson, Bourgeois, and Sarrien. About 9 o'clock M. Cavaignac's letter of resignation was received.

MAJORITY ARE WITH BRISSON. It is assumed that a majority of the Cabinet are in favor of a revision of the case. The other ministers retain their portfolios. The resignation of M. Cavaignac enables the government to decide the matter, and it is believed that M. Cavaignac's successor at the War Office will soon be appointed and a definite resolution taken.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS BETTER. The Improvement Slight, But She Is Still Very Ill.

A telegram to the Dispatch from Narragansett Pier, R. I., late last night stated that there was no new phase in Miss Davis's condition at that hour. The extreme heat has greatly taxed her strength, but otherwise her physicians think that he notes a slight change for the better in the run of fever. Her case has been diagnosed by him as that of malarial gastritis.

Earlier in the night Hon. J. Taylor Esq. received the following reply to a telegram sent Mrs. Jefferson Davis, expressing his sympathy: "Narragansett Pier, September 3, 1898. 'J. Taylor Esq., Richmond, Va.' 'Dr. Wilcox, attend physician, says Miss Davis is suffering from malarial gastritis. The extreme heat of the past three days has been very trying, but, on the whole, she shows slight signs of improvement. Thanks."

Yesterday morning Commander Laughlin, of Lee Camp, received the following in response to a telegram sent by order of the camp, expressing sympathy and making inquiry as to Miss Davis's condition: "Thanks. Daughter very low. Suffering greatly. Doctors give hope."

"V. JEFFERSON DAVIS." About the hour of the receipt of this telegram a press dispatch stated that Miss Davis passed a very uncomfortable night, and did not rest much. The intense heat is exhausting her strength. The thermometer at Narragansett yesterday registered 93 in the shade.

The dangerous illness of Miss Davis has created profound sorrow in Richmond, and her speedy restoration to health is earnestly hoped.

Spanish Marines to Leave Norfolk. NORFOLK, VA., September 3.—Lieutenant Sagrera has been at the naval hospital since yesterday. He came to arrange with Captain Concas and the Spanish marines there for their departure for New York, whence they will sail for Spain. He has not completed arrangements, but the prisoners will probably go to New York by the Old Dominion Line.

North Carolina Republicans. DANVILLE, VA., September 3.—(Special.)—The Republican convention of the North Carolina to-day nominated Judge Spencer Adams as their congressional candidate from the Fifth District. Hon. W. W. Kitchener is the Democratic nominee.

BREAK UP BIG CAMPS.

This is Now Shown to Be the

Policy of the Administration.

GET TROOPS TO HEALTHY POINTS.

Rumor That the Seventh Army Corps May Be Moved North.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Assistant-Secretary Allen to Inspect

the Fleet in Hampton Roads—

Postal Changes and Army Orders—

Virginia Personals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3.—(Special.)—Plans are being matured at the War Department to break up all the large volunteer camps, and distribute the troops in brigades and small divisions in healthy localities. This will probably involve the moving of the Seventh Army Corps, under command of Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, to some points North, not yet settled upon, until it is time for them to embark for Cuba. A rumor prevailed at the department to-day that a division of the Seventh Corps may possibly be sent to some healthy place in Virginia.

General Lee is very highly complimented on the remarkable sanitary condition of his corps by the officers of the War Department, and also on the thorough discipline and soldierly bearing of his men. An officer remarked to-day: "I guess that Fitz knows more about camp construction, policing, and the training of soldiers than most of our officers, and it is due to that fact that his record on these scores stands all."

INSPECT HAMPTON ROADS FLEET. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen, left to-day on the Sylph for Hampton Roads, where he will informally inspect the fleet now assembled there. He will probably have a conference with the Board of Naval Officers already there, and the vessels to be taken out of commission may be determined upon.

SALE OF TOBACCO BY FARMERS. Among the Treasury decisions recently issued is the following of interest to tobacco planters: Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., August 24, 1898.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, you are advised that the act of June 13, 1898, does not change the law previously existing relating to farmers or growers of tobacco. The farmer has a right to sell and deliver leaf-tobacco of his own raising in the original hogshead, case, or bale, or loose in the hand, but is not permitted to stem, twist, roll, plait, sweeten, cut, or grind, or otherwise re-duce the tobacco from its natural condition in which it was cured on the farm, and sell the same to consumers. The farmer cannot employ an agent to travel from place to place and sell and deliver his tobacco, but he may himself sell and deliver the tobacco in any quantity. If the tobacco is sold of sample by an agent, it must be delivered by the farmer or grower directly to the purchaser.

There is no special tax imposed upon the farmer or grower for selling tobacco of his own growth and raising. Nor is he required to qualify as a dealer in leaf-tobacco in order to dispose of his crop. Respectfully yours, N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.

T. M. Ryan Tobacco Company, Martin, Tenn.

BURIAL OF YOUNG MAUPIN. The body of young Socrates Maupin,